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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks—  
25 cents per square for each continuance.

VOL. XLVII.

## Poetry.

For the Adams Sentinel.

### MY LITTLE COLLEGE FRIEND.

In my school days I us'd to love  
A little College-friend,  
And all the cares of manhood now,  
That love has failed to rend.  
And, all, when back upon the Past  
My memory often strays,  
The recollection thrills me still—  
Those happy—happy days.

I remember how I us'd to gaze  
Upon his bright and laughing eye,  
And kiss his rosy cheeks as on my breast  
In fondest love'd he lie.  
All liked him too, and I the more  
In hearing others praise,  
I thought he did deserve it all—  
Those happy—happy days.

In school—at sports and every where  
I always had him at my side,  
To his joys and griefs he always would  
In trust and love confide.

An unbroken heart—a tribute true  
That love to love e'er pays,  
We freely gave, and freely took—  
Those happy—happy days.

And often o'er the hills and through the woods  
Hand in hand together walk,  
And spend the day—a sweet one too,  
In girlish, boy-love talk.

And how I wished and hoped  
Those days would never end.

Those days those happy—happy days,  
And he, my College friend.

But then he was not always good,  
But often very bad.

And oh, this grieved me to the heart  
And made me always sad.

And every night before I prayed  
That God for me would care,  
I prayed that He would make my little friend  
As good as he was dear.

JANUARY, 1847.

B. C. C.

## The Old World.

### Correspondence of the "Adams Sentinel."

LONDON, Aug. 1846.

St. Paul's—The British Museum—The National

Gallery—The Tower.

Mr. BURTON.—The first place which the stranger generally visits after the Abbey and the Tower, is St. Paul's Cathedral. This magnificent structure, which towers over London like a sentinel, in point of size, extent, and richness of architecture, is second only to St. Peter's at Rome. The principal objects of interest are the Choir—the Dome—the Monuments—the Great Bell and Cross—and the Whispering Gallery. The Dome and Rotunda reminds an American of the one at Washington, except that the whole Capitol might be placed with ease in St. Paul's. The architecture is exceedingly grand, though rather inferior to that of Westminster Abbey. I waited for the service, which is regularly performed twice every day, as it also is in Westminster Abbey, but with the exception of the grand organ and fine chanting of the boys, I could not see that the service was more interesting or profitable than that of many a little American Church. Among the monuments I observed one to Bishop Heber—Lord Cornwallis—Sir Joshua Reynolds—Lord Nelson, and the great artist Sir Christopher Wren. The inscription upon the monument of the last of these distinguished men I thought very beautiful, it was this—"Beneath lies Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of this Church. Reader, do you seek his monument? Look around!"

The Whispering Gallery and its extraordinary reverberation of sound is an object of wonder. The long and tiresome ascent to the Bell and Cross is more than compensated for by the grand view of London. The Cathedral is the highest, as well as most extensive building, in the City, so that the top of it affords the best sight of the town and its busy population. From this height the metropolis and its stirring multitudes assumes the appearance of a mimic panorama, and the spectator removed, as we were, out of his sphere of natural sympathy, and contemplating the bustle of the little throng below, very naturally exclaims, "What a pigny man is!"

The Cross, which is at the top of the spire, looks from the ground to be exceedingly small, but it is really 30 feet high, and over 3600 pounds in weight. The whole building occupies nearly three acres of ground, and is said to have cost 7,000,000 of dollars.

The British Museum—the greatest wonder in the world—is also among the first objects of interest to a stranger. Of course I cannot pretend to any description of it, as the pamphlet in which it is described contains four hundred closely printed pages. Here the lover of the curious and rare and old, can have his passion satisfied to the fullest extent. MACAULAY, in his article on Milton, in speaking of the garden of Eden, says that "its fragrance was rank from its very luxuriance"—and so with the British Museum. Its curiosities are actually tiresome and tedious, from their very number and diversity. The Building contains about 50 rooms, each one of which seems interminable, and they are filled with every manner of curiosities that the mind can conceive of. The Zoological Saloon contains every animal that man has ever heard of, from a common field-mouse to a whale. And so also it is with shells, and minerals, and reptiles. Indeed it is almost a half a day's walk through the innumerable rows of cases, without even a glance at the curiosities. The Gallery of Antiquities and the Egyptian Saloon are perhaps the most interesting. The Paintings (of which there are some hundreds) are entirely composed of Portraits of distinguished persons. There is scarcely any person of any note, who has ever lived in the world, that has not his Representation in the Portrait Gallery of the British Museum. Every one known in history, from our own Washington to the Sultan of Tur-

key—from George Buchanan, the fool of the King, to Archbishop Cranmer, the pillar of the Church—from the shrivelled and bony Voltaire, to the lusty and round-faced Luther—from the haughty Queen Elizabeth, to the modest Lady Jane Grey—from the fierce-looking William the Norman, to the cowardly Henry the VIII—all are here displayed in portraits that seem almost life-like.

It is a beautiful study to try and trace the characters of these great persons in their countenances; and so true are they painted that this can be easily done. To me the Portrait Gallery of the British Museum was the most interesting part. But no one, let his taste be what it will, can leave it unsatisfied. To visit the Museum, and appreciate all its excellencies, requires not a single day, but a month—and then you will have passed many things by unsee-

The lover of the Fine Arts, if he is a stranger in London, will not postpone his visit to the National Gallery. This noble building is situated in Trafalgar Square, in the very heart of the fashionable and business portion of the City—it is a collection of magnificent paintings displayed for exhibition to the public, consisting of the finest works of Claude—Poussin—Correggio—Rembrandt—Sir Joshua Reynolds—Hogarth—Benjamin West—Wilkie—and others. The finest paintings in the world, not even excepting those in Rome, are said to be in this Gallery. The most rational and real enjoyment that a man can desire, is the liberty of whiling away a day among these monuments of genius. The feeling that steals over the soul, as we gaze in rapture upon a master-piece of painting, is a sacred one. And the influence of a perfect picture is wonderful. I could scarcely realize, whilst admiring West's great picture of "Christ Healing the Sick," that I was really looking at mere painting and canvas. It seems to me that the idolatry of pictures is more sensible, though of course not less censurable, than that of images.

Of course, where there were so many master-pieces, I cannot particularize, though I marked in the catalogue a few that were particularly fine—for instance "Hamlet apostrophizing the Skull"—"The Brazen Serpent," by Rubens—"Phineas turned to Stone," by Poussin—"The Plague at Ashdod," by Poussin—"Studies of Angels," by Sir Joshua Reynolds—&c. & c.

I have rarely spent a pleasanter day, and one fuller of real-expecting enjoyment, than the one on which I visited the National Gallery.

The Tower of London has not been inaptly called the History of England. For if a faithful record of the deeds that have transpired within its "time-touched" walls, and the motives which induced them, could be made, it would indeed be a complete history of the great characters of England. The Tower was among the first objects that attracted my attention as we were entering the city, for it is situated immediately upon the water's edge, and its four huge parapets and innumerable turrets give such an air of terror and strength to the whole building that a stranger cannot but ask as he approaches it, "What great building is that?"

A visitor finds no difficulty in procuring admission to the Tower, though, like every thing else in London, it must be paid for.

Immediately after purchasing an admission ticket, you are invited into an ante-room provided with seats, in order to wait until the next starting time, which is every half an hour. In the meantime, the visitor amuses himself in watching the evolutions of the soldiers (for the yard is full of them) who are walking their rounds. They are rather more military looking than those of America, and their enormous black woolen or hair hats and brightly burnished muskets, and fiery red coats, give them a formidable appearance. Besides the soldiers, the Tower is filled with warders, whose duty it is to conduct persons through the Tower; they are dressed very richly, in long scarlet coats, according to the style in the time of Henry the VIII, and if there was nothing else about the Tower calculated to carry the mind back to the age of chivalry, the very appearance, dress, and manners of these pompous old warders, would be sufficient. When the half hour has passed, the company which have collected in the meantime, preceded by a warden with a long lance, which he uses as a pointing cane, and followed by four soldiers, commence the tour of the Tower. There are two separate divisions—the armories, and the crown jewel room.

The warden conducted us first through the armories, which are three or four long rooms, filled with waxen figures clothed in the armor of the knights and noblemen and kings of different ages and times. If all this is true, as it is represented, and of course it is, we are certainly a degenerate race in this age as far as human strength is concerned, for the armor which the heroes of those times seemed to carry with ease, would be more than enough to smother and break down a common man now. Among those whom we noticed represented in the Horse Armory, in the very armor which they were accustomed to wear, were Henry VII—Edward I—Henry VIII—Charles I—Villiers, Duke of Buckingham—The Earl of Stratford. There are also in the Armories the weapons of war of every age and every kind, since the time of William the Conqueror, and even before that time. Many of these weapons are arranged in curious representations, all round the walls. There are figures of a Rose—of a Crown—of the English Arms—of St. George and the Dragon—perfectly plain, as much so as a painting, made entirely from guns and halberds and pistols and

lances and bayonets. The Tower is rich in associations connected with History. Here is shown the Room in which Sir Walter Raleigh was confined, and where he wrote his history of the world. Also, the place in which Queen Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary. "The Bloody Tower" is the scene of the murder of the two infant princes by their uncle Richard III—and the upper room of what is called the "Wakefield Tower," is said to have been the spot where Henry the VI. was murdered. The "Bowyer Tower" is the place in which the Duke of Clarence was drowned in a butt of wine. In the cloisters under the "White Tower," which were used as prisons, are carved the names of many of the occupants and the dates of their confinement. Among those who have thus recorded their sorrows are Bishop Fisher, Dudley, Earl of Warwick, Howard, Earl of Arundel.

There are also many curiosities preserved here—the helmet-belt and scymetar of Tippo Saib—a representation of Queen Elizabeth in the dress which she wore to St. Paul's Cathedral when she went in state to return thanks for the deliverance of the nation from the Spanish Armada—the headblock and axe used in the execution of Queen Anne Boleyn and the Earl of Essex.

After the visitor has been through the Armories, he is conducted to the Crown Jewel Room in which are preserved all the Imperial Regalia, and all the crown jewels worn by princes and princesses at coronations, together with all the paraphernalia used upon such occasions.

It is said that the precious stones alone in this collection are worth 9 millions of dollars. In addition to the magnificent crowns of the King and Queen of Wales, there are preserved here, the Golden Ampulla from which the sovereigns are anointed with holy oil at their coronation—the Golden Spoon into which the oil is poured for anointing the King's bosom—the Golden Tankards and Wine Fountain (which is three feet high) from which their majesties drink at the coronation—the Golden Baptismal Font from which the issue of the Royal Family are baptized—and the Golden Sceptres. After you have gone through these rooms the Warden politely tells you that you have seen all, and no one leaves, I doubt not, without being satisfied that he has spent a shilling well. The warders here, like the vergers of Westminster Abbey, do their duty as mechanically as if there was nothing around them curious or rare. They have spent their lives amid it all, and explained it so often, to so many gaping crowds, that no doubt they frequently themselves wonder what can be so attractive in the Tower.

But as long as the Tower lasts it will be visited as an object of wonder, and it will last as long as England, for the Government are very justly careful that it shall not decay, if money and labor can keep it in repair. Parts of it have been standing for 800 years, and are still apparently as strong as ever.

Q. C. X.

## Miscellanies.

*The Lonely Taper.*—There has always been to me something inexpressibly touching in the single taper burning through the long and lonely hour of silence and sleep. It must mark some weary vigil; one, perhaps, by the sick couch; where rests the pale face on which we dread every moment to look our last. How the heart suspends its beating in the hushed stillness of the sick chamber! What a history of woes, fears and cares, are in its hours!

*The Anti-septic power of Ice.*—is illustrated in the following remarkable natural example: "In the year 1803, at Yakoust, on the banks of the river Lena, in Siberia, the body of a mammoth slowly appeared from a mountain of ice, in which it had been entombed and preserved from decay, according to all probability, from the time of the diluge." The animal was sixteen feet in length, nine feet in height, and the flesh was in such excellent preservation, that not only did the bears and wolves devour it with eagerness, but the inhabitants of the district actually cut it up as food for their dogs!

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*Muscular Strength.*—The power of the action of the muscles in the human body is immense. The deltoid muscle alone, which is situated near the top of the shoulder, when employed in supporting a weight of fifty pounds, exerts a force equal to two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight pounds.

*Noble Sentiment.*—When Sir Walter Scott was urged not to prop the falling credit of an acquaintance, he replied: "The man was my friend when friends were few; and I will be his, now that his enemies are many."

*Five Maxims to be observed through Life.*—1. Never regret what is irretrievably lost. 2. Never believe that which seems improbable. 3. Never expose your disappointments to the world. 4. Never complain of being ill used. 5. Always speak well of your friends, and of your enemies speak always good but never evil.

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*Death of a Man of 142 Years.*—Late papers from the Island of Jamaica announce the death, at Spanish-Town, of a black man named John Crawford Rickets, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and forty-two years; and, what may be considered as very unusual, he was in good health till within about two weeks of his death.

*Morals of Matamoras.*—A Cock-pit has been opened at Matamoras, where there are fights on three days of every week—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. On Sunday, 13th of December, there was to be a prize fight for \$100, according to the Matamoras Flag.

## THE RIGHT SORT OF STUFF.

Some fifteen years ago two strangers met on Charleston bridge. One was a young man fresh and green from the country, with his wardrobe in a bundle under his arm, and the other a resident of the city. For some reason not easily explained, they halted and held something like the following conversation:

*Country Lad.*—"Sir do you know any place where I can get any thing to do?"

*Citizen.*—"I don't know that I do."

"What sort of employment are you seeking for?"

*Country Lad.*—"Well, I'm not particular. I calculated on teaching school, when I left home; but they told me, back here, that they thought I couldn't get one about here. Do you know of any stable where they want a hand?"

Finding that the countryman was ready for any thing in the way of work, the gentleman told him where he thought he might get employment as a hand-cart man and a chore-man, and bid him good-bye.

It was not long after this casual interview that the young man sought out his adviser, and thanked him for helping him to a place. He had found the place to which he had been recommended, and had then full employment in a retail grocer's store, in carting packages and doing jobs of different kinds. From this humble condition he worked his way along in the world, to be clerk in the store, then into a wholesale establishment, and finally to be partner in the same concern. He is now reputed to be worth from 50,000 to 75,000 dollars.

So much for energy and perseverance, with a willingness to do any honest work for a living. Men of such sort of stuff, who, if they cannot at once do what they will, will do what they can, with the ordinary blessing of Providence, are quite sure to succeed in the world.—Boston Traveller.

*Apothegms.*—He that goes to bed in anger has the devil for his bed fellow.

If a young woman is worth having for a wife, some man that is worth having for a husband will find her out.

A man who is officious to serve you at first sight, should be regarded with caution.

If you mean to be happy when old, be temperate when young.

Choose a wife as you choose a knife. Look to her temper.

Keep company with learned men, and you will have less occasion for much reading.

A man who has nothing to do is generally dependent upon those who are industrious for whatever happiness he enjoys. He sits at home till he is tired of himself, and then goes abroad to rob others of their time; and he ought not to wonder if others evince signs that they are tired of him. If he beg his happiness from door to door, as the beggar does his daily bread, he must expect, like the beggar, occasionally to meet with a rebuff.

*THOSE SERMONS.*

"It amazes me, ministers don't write better sermons—I am sick of the dull, prosy affairs," said a lady in the presence of a parson.

"But it is no easy matter, my good woman, to write good sermons," suggested the minister.

"Yes," rejoined the lady, "but you are so long about it, I could write one in half the time if I only had the text."

"Oh, if a text is all you want," said the parson, "I will furnish that. Take this one from Solomon—"It is better to dwell in a corner of a house-top, than in a wide house with a brawling woman."

"Do you mean me, sir?" inquired the lady quickly.

"Oh, my good woman," was the grave response, "you will never make a good sermonizer; you are too soon in your application."

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, by public auction, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on

Monday the 18th of January, inst.

at 1 o'clock, p.m.

## A House and Lot.

late the Estate of FRANCIS AL- LISON, deceased, situate on Balti- more street, in said Borough. The building is of brick, two stories high, with a Kitchen to it; there is a Stable on the Lot; also, a good well of water.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by

THE HEIRS.

Jan. 11.

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The Two Story Brick Dwelling House, situated in Chambersburg street, and now occupied by Daniel Gilbert, will be sold at Private Sale.

The owner of the said House, the Rev. Samuel Guelius, has for some time removed from Gettysburg, and therefore is desirous of selling it, and for that purpose has constituted E. B. Buelius his Agent.

The Terms will be made to suit the purchaser, if possible.

E. B. BUEHLER, Agent.

Sept. 21.

## New Variety Store.

### COBEAN & KING.

#### Now for Bargains!

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have received at their Store in the corner of the Franklin House, Gettysburg, a large variety of Goods, which they are prepared to sell at unusually low rates. Their Stock consists, in part, of

### GROCERIES, Flour and Feed, Bacon and Beef,

### BAR IRON AND STEEL, Nails and Spikes, Horse Shocs and Horse Shoe Nails,

BOOTS & SHOES, together with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had in any other establishment. A lot of the very best FLOUR and FEED will always be kept on hand, so that Families can be supplied at all times. The public would do well to give us a call.

All kinds of Produce and Marketing will be taken in exchange for Goods.

ALEXR. COBEAN, (of W.)

WILLIAM KING.

Gettysburg, Dec. 21.

31

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 18th day of January next, viz.:

The account of Moses Senft and Charles Rebert, Administrators of the Estate of Jonas Rebert, deceased.

The further account of John L. Guberman, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Eckenroth, deceased.

The Guardianship account of John L. Neel, Guardian of Samuel J. Breighner, minor son of Jacob Breighner, deceased.

The account of James Brown, Executor of the last will and testament of John Brown, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Maxwell Shields, Guardian of John Culbertson, Wm. F. Culbertson, McClean Culbertson, and Rebecca Culbertson, minor children of Sarah Culbertson, deceased, and Patterson McClean Shields, Anna M. Shields, June E. Shields, Rachel R. Shields, and Sarah M. Shields, children of Rebecca Shields, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register. Register's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 21, 1846.

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## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. Irvin, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and George Sykes and James McDivitt, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 18th day of January next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIEVER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 10, 1846.

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## WALTER & CO.

### FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE

#### Commission Merchants,

No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St.,

#### BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFFER TO

J. Landstreet & Son, H. M. Brent, Esq. H. M. Brent, Esq.

T. Jones & Co., W. S. Wyman, Cash, Valley Bank.

T. Cross, Esq. Cashier, Com. & Far. Bank.

Lot, Ensey & Co., Slingluff & Devries.

July 27.

6m

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! OYSTERS—OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND QUEENS-WARE, all of which will be sold very low at R. W. M'SHERRY'S STORE.

Nov. 2.

at

WM. RUTHRAUFF F

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool, and a variety of colors, for 25 and 31 cents. Superior FLANNELS for 37 and 59 cents. Linens and Paisley, handsome and cheap, and first-rate Kerseys for 12.

Nov. 9.

at

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Aug. 31.

at

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS,

just finished and for sale low,

at the Factory of the subscribers near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTS,

300 do. Golden TWEED,

600 do. FLANNELS,

500 do. BLANKETS, double width

400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS,

200 do. LINSEVS,

200 lbs. STOCKING YARN,

different colors. All of which they offer either wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

S. DILLER & SON.

Aug. 17.

at

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Buck & Moore,

251 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING Goods at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUCK & MOORE,

254 Market Street.

Sept. 28.

at

GREAT BARGAINS!

NEW GOODS

Cheaper than Ever!

George Arnold

AS just received, and now offers to the public, AS LARGE A

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

as has ever been offered to the public in this place

— and at prices that cannot be beat.

The assortment is complete, having almost

every article in the line of business, among

which are

CLOTH & CLOTHING,

CASSINETS, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Coatings,

Cloakings, Cashmeres, &c. &c. &c.

at prices that cannot fail to please.

The LADIES' attention, particularly, is invited to a large and beautiful selection of

FANCY GOODS.

Call, examine, and judge for yourselves; and if we cannot please, yet we will be pleased to see you.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5.

6t

Also on hand for sale, all sizes of STOVES cheap.

G. A.

IMPORTANT TO ALL

COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining,

at all times, pure and highly

flavored

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the

PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

30 South Second Street, between Market and

Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed,

almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to

visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain

as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish.

All tastes can here be suited, with the ad-

vantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

at

SHAWLS.

A handsome assortment of Terker, Cus-

ture, French Plaid, Woolen Shawls, hand-

some and very cheap, just opened at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

at

BLACK & COLORED KID GLOVES.

CASHMERE do; Dosey, quite a variety,

and Cheap; Green Barege; Green Ganz-

veils, new style; Laces and Edges; French

Woolen Collars; Cap Nets; Ladies' Points and

every article necessary for Ladies' wear, can be had at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 9.

at

VESTINGS.

Editor of the "Lynn Record," Mass.

CANCER, GOUT, AND SCROFULA CURE—

Pretty ample experience has proved that Jayne's

Life Preservative is a remedy for Cancer, King's

Eye, Bronchitis or Goitre, and Diseases of the

Skin—which will not fail one time in a hun-

dred of effecting a radical cure. It is also one

of the most pleasant and safe articles ever offered for the relief of the afflicted.

The above Medicine is for sale at the

Drug Store of S. H. Buelier, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jan. 4.

at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## REMARKS OF HON. J. COOPER, OF ADAMS, On the Resolutions relative to the Tariff.

Delivered in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Jun. 13th and 14th, 1817.

Mr. COOPER said:

Mr. Speaker:—The controversy which existed two or three years ago between the two great political parties of the country, as to which of them belonged the policy of his country. But the truthful man, and every where well paid, the credit of the passage of the Tariff law of 1812, has been settled. A Democratic

of Mr. Polk. He will have to record, that he obtained power by fraud, and excused it without regard to wisdom or justice, either at home or abroad.

But, Mr. Speaker, is it true, as the President alleges, that the Tariff of 1812

was injurious to the interests of the country for any portion of it, or any class of its citizens? To decide this question we have but to look at the condition of the country previous to the act of 1812, and

the change which took place immediately upon its passage.

On the 30th of June, previous to the passage of the act of 1812, the duties on the Compromise Act, went down to the bottom of the scale—and caused to afford such protection to many of the branches of our domestic industry as was necessary to enable them to encounter the competition of the products of the paid labor of European countries. At that time, business of every kind was ev-

ery where flourishing.

In Pennsylvania the fires on the hearths

of an hundred furnaces had gone out; the hammers were ceasing to resound on the anvils of our forges; the hum of the spindles in the cotton and woolen factories of New England was dying into silence; the hands of thousands of men and women were idle, because they could

find nothing to do; and the industry of the country, of all kinds, was gradually

perishing in an unequal struggle with a foreign competitor. Nor was the credit

modified to meet the exigencies of her present condition; and in doing so, I have no doubt she has done wisely.

But what does this prove? Not that the

restrictive policy, as the President calls her

restrictive policy; not at all. She has

modified it to meet the exigencies of her

present condition; and in doing so, I

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restrictive policy; not at all. She has

modified it to meet the exigencies of her

present condition; and in doing so, I

have no doubt she has done wisely.

This policy has helped to make her

what she is. It created and cherished

her manufactures; these became auxiliary to commerce—commerce built and supported her Navy—her Navy has

made her the mistress of the seas, and the

sovereign of an empire such as the world

has never seen till now. And now after

three hundred years of protection, when

she has distanced all competition, and

has, for her own benefit, reduced the duties

upon breadstuffs, and a little relaxed

her restrictive policy in other respects,

our President recommends to us to follow her example, and abandon the American system of protection to our own

manufactures; yet comparatively in their infancy! What parallel is there be-

tween the condition of the two countries, that one should follow the example of the other? The population of England is

dense—the wages of labor low, so low

that misery and destitution are the inevitable inheritance of a considerable portion of her laboring classes. England, therefore, dreads no competition. She

need not; her skill and the lowness of

the wages of labor are ample protection to her industry. But such is not the

surprising to those who have not re-

marked, that the poor classes and the

rich, has been the practice of the Government to be sure not to cast upon our

children burthens which are properly

ours. But I have been digressing, and

must return to my intended line of re-

mark.

The President denounces the tariff

law of 1812 as unequal and unjust—op-

erating injuriously to the interests of the

country, by favoring the few at the ex-

pense of the many. Demagogues in all law of 1812. And what effect, allow me

to ask, did this act produce upon the

whole country? Confidence between man and

man, against the law—the poor against the

rich, has been like the practice of the

Government was restored. Commerce

Athenian and American demagogue.—

When the President speaks of the Tariff

of 1812, as having been enacted for the

benefit of the favored classes and the

wealthy few, at the expense of the

New furnaces, forges, cotton factories,

many who have been made tributary to woolen factories, &c. were erected, and me-

themselves with scarcely change. Old ones were re-established, and me-

of phrase the language used by his pro-

and protectors of government, pursued

ago. Pisistratus talked of the wealth

and protection of government, pursued

here. The duties imposed by the Tariff

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## THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 25, 1847.

## Health of Gettysburg.

From the reports that have been spread far and wide in regard to the prevalence of disease in this place, we deem it our duty to state that, with the exception of a malignant fever which has prevailed in the building of the Theological Seminary, originating from local causes unknown, our town has never been more clear of disease in any season than the present. Amongst the inmates of that building, a typhoid fever made its appearance some weeks ago, which has proved fatal to four young men in the Seminary, (Messrs. WILLEMAN, ALBERT, RENSHAW, and BEARD.) Several others are still unwell—but we believe they are all convalescent, with the exception of one. There has been no new case in the last ten days. The fever never extended itself to the College or the town, nor at all beyond the limits of the Seminary building.

## Mr. Cooper's Speech.

We have given to-day part of the excellent Speech delivered by Mr. Cooper in the House of Representatives on the Tariff resolutions—and shall conclude it in our next. It is well worth perusal.

## The Loan Bill Passed.

On Thursday last, the bill authorizing the President to borrow or issue Treasury Notes to the amount of TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, passed the House of Representatives of the U. States, by a large majority.

## Reported Peace Movement.

It has been rumored at Washington, that Mr. CALHOUN will, sometime during the session, propose to the Senate a resolution to withdraw our armies from Mexico, with a view to enter upon negotiations for peace; and it is said that a large body of influential whigs in both Houses will favor the proposition. The official paper, however, says it does not credit the rumor.

—“It cannot be believed that any statesman would dare to rise in his place, and submit a proposition which is to cast such a slur on the institutions of his country.” Mr. Calhoun, however, is a man not to be intimidated in any course of policy he may choose to pursue, by the dictation of the official organ.

## Important Bill.

On Tuesday last, in the Senate of the U. States Mr. Sevier, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill, appropriating three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, for “bringing the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion.” This is the same kind of bill which was lost last session, by the “long talk” of Honest John Davis.

In connection with this subject, the Washington Fountain says that our Government is in possession of the ultimate conditions on which Mexico will consent to make a peace with the U. States, and that it has determined to accede to them, if Congress will enable the Executive to meet the views of Mexico. It is said that Mr. Sevier's movement in the Senate has reference to this subject.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

During the past week the time of both Houses has been principally occupied by matters of a local nature, and the discussion of the Tariff resolutions.

## Tariff Resolutions Passed.

On Thursday last, the question was taken in the House on the resolutions relative to the Tariff, which have been under discussion in that body for some time. They passed by a vote of 55 to 41—nays—every Locooco, except Mr. Klingensmith, VOTING AGAINST THEM! The lines (now marks the Intelligencer) are now fairly drawn in Pennsylvania. The Locoos stick to Polk's BRITISH TARIFF! The Whigs go for the restoration of the PROTECTIVE TARIFF of 1842!

—“On Monday last, in the House, several petitions were presented by Hon. J. Cooper relative to the Slave laws, one relative to the change in the law relative to voting, and one of citizens of Adams county against a repeal of the School laws.

## State Treasurer.

On Monday last, both branches of the Legislature met in Convention for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer for the ensuing year. On the first ballot, the Hon. John Banks, of Berks county, was chosen, receiving 72 votes—James R. Snowden (present Treasurer) 53. The high character and eminent qualifications of Judge Banks are too well known to require any expression of approval from us. The Legislature have done themselves credit by the choice of such a man—and his election has given very general satisfaction. Judge Banks has, we learn, accepted the office.

## Fire at Harrisburg.

On Wednesday evening last, the boarding-house of Mrs. Stichley, on Front street, Harrisburg, took fire from a stove in the attic. The roof and upper story of the building were entirely destroyed, and great damage done to the whole building, and much of the furniture injured and destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$2000. Amongst the boarders were a number of members of the Legislature—some of whom lost their trunks and clothing. Another small building was burned the same evening, within a square of Mrs. Stichley's.

—“W. ENGLISH, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Canal Commissioners, to be superintendent of Motive Power and Supervisor of Repairs on the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road.

## Adams County and the State.

From the report of the Auditor General we gather the following statement of the amount of money paid by this County to the State, in the past year, and also the amount received by the County from the State:

## MONEY PAID.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Tax on Bank Dividends—  | \$594 58    |
| Tax on Corporation Stocks—  | 371 62      |
| Bank of Gettysburg.   | 81 36       |
| Gettysburg & Petersburgh T. Comp.   |             |
| Tax on Real and Personal Estate—  | 12,421 05   |
| David M'CREARY, Treasurer, J. H. McClellan, late do.                          | 308 73      |
| Tavern Licenses—  | 400 00      |
| David M'CREARY, Treasurer, J. H. McClellan, late do.                          | 421 64      |
| J. A. Thompson, former do.  | 41 65       |
| Retailers' Licenses—  | 600 00      |
| David M'CREARY, Treasurer, J. H. McClellan, late do.                          | 48 51       |
| Peddlers' Licenses—   | 8 90        |
| J. H. McClellan, late Treasurer.  | 50          |
| Militia Fines—  | 297 46      |
| J. H. McClellan, late Treasurer.  | 153 02      |
| Tax on Writs—   | 200 31      |
| A. B. Kurtz, Prothonotary, J. B. Danner, late do.                             | 432 25      |
| Geo. Welsh, former do.  | 78 09       |
| Robert Cobean, Register & Rec. Wm. King, late do.                             | 89 97       |
| Collateral Inheritance Tax—   | 200 93      |
| Robert Cobean, Register, Wm. King, late do.                                   | 44 35       |
| Tax on Enrollment of Laws—  | 10 00       |
| Act to incorporate Gettysburg Water Company, Geo. Welsh, former Prothonotary, | 350 76      |
|   | \$17,155 71 |

## MONEY RECEIVED.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Salary and Mileage of President and Associate Judges,   | \$2,500 00 |
| James Morrison, Brig. Inspector,                        | 297 46     |
| Pensions and Gratuities,                                | 80 00      |
| Common Schools,   | 1,765 05   |
| Bank of Gettysburg, int. on Relief notes, cancelled do. | 2,800 00   |
| Henry Martin, dam. on Get. Railroad,                    | 25 00      |
| Thomas Orr, do.   | 50 00      |
| Henry Gordon, do.                                       | 30 00      |
| Lewis Ripple, do.                                       | 100 00     |
| Abatement of State Tax,                                 | 621 05     |
|   | \$8,534 34 |

Adams county has, therefore, paid into the State Treasury in the past year, more than she received, the sum of \$8,621 37.

The Whigs of Franklin county have elected Delegates to the Whig State Convention, favorable to Mr. Cooper, and have acquiesced in the nomination of Col. Paxton as the Senatorial delegate.

R. M. Bard, Esq and Charles Wharton were the delegates chosen. The following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED, That this meeting has full confidence in the talents, acquirements and integrity of JAMES COOPER; and from our knowledge of his character whilst our Representative in Congress for two terms, we recommend him to the people of Pennsylvania for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, and that he is our first choice.

Fayette county has chosen Senatorial and Representative Delegates to the State Convention, favorable to Mr. Cooper.

The following petitions were presented by Hon. M. McCLELLAN, in the H. of R. of the U. States, on the 12th instant:

The memorial of the President and Faculty of Pennsylvania College, for the restoration of the right to import books and philosophical apparatus free of duty, which was taken away by the act of August, 1846.

Also, the petition of James Oldham, of the city of Baltimore, a Revolutionary soldier, for a pension.

Also, the memorial of Mrs. Susan Causton, widow of Isaac Causton, for indemnity for French spoliations, prior to 1800.

Also, the petition of the children of Mrs. Margaret Henderson, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for arrears of pension due their mother.

The Carlisle Independent Artillerists, Capt. H. EXTRIN, have been accepted by the President, it is said, and will be under marching orders in a few days for Mexico. Mr. ANDREW WATTS is also busily engaged in recruiting members for a company of Infantry, and has nearly the requisite number already. A recruiting company for the Morgan Riflemen has also been opened at the Carlisle Springs.

—“Five companies of volunteers left New York on Tuesday for Mexico, taking with them in the vessels an enormous quantity of powder, ball, small arms, rifles, muskets and pieces of large calibre, some 52 pounds. A company of Howitzer and Rocket men, recently organized, also sailed on Tuesday, taking with them a supply of powerful missiles, including bombs and shells.

The vessels of the California expedition, under Col. Stevenson, which sailed from New York some time ago, arrived at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, in November. The officers and men were all in good health. The expedition was to sail a few days after for its destination. Whilst at Rio, two men from one of the vessels were arrested by the Brazilian authorities, for disorderly conduct in the streets. Our Minister, Mr. Wise, opened a correspondence with the Government, to obtain their release—but it was ineffectual; and it was feared some difficulty would arise from the affair. There appeared to be considerable ill feeling between the parties; and the son of Mr. Wise was assaulted in the streets, and seriously wounded.

Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL, of Mercersburg, met his death on Monday last in a singular manner. He had been unwell for some time, but was better and sitting up in a chair. Upon the family returning to his room, after a short absence, he was found dead, with a scar upon his forehead, occasioned by falling against the stove. It is supposed he died from strangulation.

At Richmond, Va. on Thursday, there was excellent sleighing—the snow being six inches deep on a level.

## Important Demonstration.

In the Senate of the U. States, on Friday, Mr. CILLEY, of N. H. offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that whereas a speedy and honorable peace with Mexico is exceedingly desirable, the President of the U. States be requested to order the Army of the U. States now in Mexico, to some place in the U. States near the frontiers of the two countries. This important demonstration, remarks the Intelligencer, comes with a particular grace from the quarter it did, considering the patriotism and soldiership which the mover himself has in the olden time displayed in hard-fought fields. The resolution lies over under the rule.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, Mr. Stephens, of Geo. offered resolutions declaring our desire to terminate the war, that we are not waging it with a view to conquest, and that negotiations should be entered into to terminate hostilities upon terms honorable to both parties. The House, 55 to 76, refused to suspend the rules to receive the resolutions. Our representative voted in the majority.

—“The Army Bill has not yet passed the Senate. On Friday Gen. Houston offered an amendment to change the character of the ten new regiments to be raised, from regulars to volunteers. This led to a long debate. It was finally negatived 53 to 27, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

## Virginia U. S. Senator.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER has been elected by the Legislature of Virginia a Senator of the U. States from that State, to succeed Mr. Archer, whose term expires on the 4th of March. The whole Whig vote went for Mr. Hunter, which, with the aid of the personal friends of Mr. H., elected him over the caucus Democratic candidate, Mr. Jones.

On Thursday, the Legislature of Virginia elected JAMES M. MASON, Esq., U. S. Senator, in the room of Judge Pennybacker, deceased. On the 9th ballot, Mr. Mason received about 60 Whig votes, which, with 37 Democratic votes, elected him. He and Mr. Hunter are both friends of Mr. Calhoun, and have been elected over the regular Democratic caucus candidates.

—“We notice in the last Presbyterian, that the Congregation of Lower Marsh Creek, in the county, under the pastoral charge of Rev. D. D. Clarke, have constituted Mrs. JANE PAXTON, widow of the late Rev. Wm. Paxton, D. D., an honorary member of the Board of Education of the General Assembly, by the contribution of Fifty Dollars.

## Fire at Norfolk.

On Saturday week, a fire broke out at Norfolk, which destroyed a number of buildings and other property to the amount of \$60,000. After the engines had ceased playing on the smoking ruins, which it was thought they had extinguished, some boys ventured in and began searching for articles, and in turning up the rubbish a vessel containing camphine or spirits of turpentine became ignited, which enveloped two of the boys in the flames. They gained the street, and although several hundred people were near, to afford them relief was impossible, for each of them was a pillar of fire! The flames were finally extinguished—but too late. One died soon after, and the other was not expected to survive.

—“A fire broke out at Northumberland on Wednesday last, which entirely destroyed the public house owned by the Messrs. Taggarts, and occupied by Mrs. Withington, also the drug store of Mr. Brautigan, and a barber shop, and injured several other buildings.

## A Clever Retort.

In the Senate of the U. States, in the debate on the Army bill, Mr. BAXTER, in some excited and with stentorian tones, declared that the whole country should see the ground upon which he stood—the whole world should see what he was about—to which Mr. CASSIUS, of Pa. very quietly replied that when the whole world saw what the honorable Senator was doing, it would at the same time be seen what the rest of the Senate were doing. This happy retort caused a general laugh.

## MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at Conowago Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Gibbons, Mr. JACOB NOEL, of Mount Pleasant township, to Miss LIDWIN DOLHOMAN, of Union township.

## DIED.

On Thursday last, at the Theological Seminary, Mr. WILLIAM A. RENSHAW, son of James Renshaw, Esq. of Littlestown, Adams county.

On Friday last, at the Theological Seminary, Mr. WILLIAM BEARD, of Middlebrook, Adams county, Va., a member of the Junior Class of Pa. College, in the 25th year of his age.

Neal Liberty, Frederick county, Md. on the 16th inst., Mr. CHARLES G. SIMPSON, late a Student of Pennsylvania College, aged about 18 years.

On Wednesday last, Mr. JOHN CAREY, of Cumberland township.

On the same day, Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. Daniel Lashell, of this borough, aged 5 months.

At Baltimore, on Sunday morning the 17th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. MARY MILLER, wife of Dr. James H. Miller, formerly of Gettysburg, in the 57th year of her age.

At the residence of her son, (John F. Koch,) in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, Mrs. ELIZABETH KOCH, formerly a resident of Adams county, Va. in the 77th year of her age.

In Washington city, on the 11th inst., in the 65th year of his age, Mr. JOHN LITTLE, formerly of Gettysburg, but for the last 21 years a resident of Washington.

RESOLVED, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to write to the family of the deceased, enclosing these resolutions expressing the feelings of the Society; and that they be published in the papers of Gettysburg, and in the Lutheran Observer.

RESOLVED, That the Phrenakosmian Society has heard with deep regret, the sad intelligence of the death of W. M. A. RENSHAW, a graduate member of the institution and of the Society.

RESOLVED, That the high Christian and intellectual character of the deceased, and the active interest he has always taken in the promotion of the welfare of the Society, call from us an expression of sorrow for his loss, admiration of his virtues, and a grateful remembrance for his services.

RESOLVED, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to write to the family of the deceased, enclosing these resolutions expressing the feelings of the Society; and that they be published in the papers of Gettysburg, and in the Lutheran Observer.

RESOLVED, That we can bear ample testimony to the worth of the deceased—his exemplary conduct as a student—his fidelity as a friend—and his devotedness and zeal as a Christian.

RESOLVED, That although our hearts are heavy for his loss, yet we have reason to rejoice in the pleasing evidence afforded, that our loss would be his eternal gain.

RESOLVED, That as a manifestation of our grief, we wear the customary badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the afflicted family, and likewise that they be published in the papers of Gettysburg, and the Lutheran Observer.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the friends and family, and likewise that they be published in the papers of Gettysburg, and the Lutheran Observer.

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REMARKS OF  
M. J. COOPER, OF ADAMS,  
On the Resolutions relative to the Tariff,  
Delivered in the House of Representatives of  
Pennsylvania, Jan. 13th and 14th, 1847.

Mr. COOPER said:

Mr. Speaker.—The controversy which existed two or three years ago between the two great political parties of the country, as to which of them belonged the credit of the passage of the Tariff law of 1842, has been settled. A Democratic Congress, at the recommendation of a Democratic President, has settled it. The act of 1842 has been repealed; and in the Tariff of 1846, we have the true "Democratic Tariff," the measure of protection which the Democratic party is willing to afford to American industry. In the repeal of the Tariff act of 1842, the policy of the Government which began with its existence and continued ever since, has been changed—repudiated. "Protection" is a proscribed term. Legislation for the benefit of free labor and laborers will be tolerated no longer.—Southern Democracy forbids it; and Northern Democracy (though thank God not all of it) bows to its behests with a submission more servile than is manifested by slaves, whose toil, and sweat, and souls belong to their masters. Henceforth the mechanics and laborers of the country must rely upon their own skill and energy for protection against the competition of foreigners who labor for ten pence or a shilling a day.

President Polk tells us that England has abandoned her restrictive policy—that the wisdom of her modern statesmen has thrown down the barriers, raised to protect her people against the influence of the fabrics and commodities of the foreign world. England has not abandoned what the President calls her restrictive policy; not at all. She has modified it to meet the exigencies of her present condition; and in doing so, I have no doubt she has done wisely.—But what does this prove? Not that the restrictive policy, as the President loves to call the policy of protection, was unwise or injurious to the interests of England. That policy was adopted in the far off olden times, when the mechanical industry of England was in its infancy, while the sceptre of the Kingdom was yet in the hands of the Tudors. It was continued through the reign of the Stuarts; was extended by the soldier whose squadrons turned the tide of battle on Marston Moor, and achieved a victory at Dunbar—by him whose genius for government was as great as his genius for war; and whose administration, though an usurped one, brought glory and greatness to England, and terror to her foes. That policy England never abandoned. It was nurtured by her despotic monarchs; it prevailed in the times of the Commonwealth; and has been pursued by the ministers of her constitutional Kings, until the skill of her artisans and the perfection of her fabrics, (many of them at least,) are unequalled in the world which they are intended to supply.

This policy has helped to make her what she is. It created and cherished her manufactures; these became auxiliary to commerce—commerce built and supported her Navy—her Navy has made her the mistress of the seas, and the sovereign of an empire such as the world has never seen till now. And now after three hundred years of protection, when she has distanced all competition, and has, for her own benefit, reduced the duties upon bread stuffs, and a little relaxed her restrictive policy in other respects, our President recommends to us to follow her example, and abandon the American system of protection to our own manufactures, yet comparatively in their infancy! What parallel is there between the condition of the two countries, that one should follow the example of the other? The population of England is dense—the wages of labor low, so low that misery and destitution are the inevitable inheritance of a considerable portion of her laboring classes. England, therefore, dreads no competition. She need not; her skill and the lowness of the wages of labor are ample protection to her industry. But such is not the case here. Here wages are high, and skill not yet mature. We need protection—our mechanics and laborers need it—the country needs it, in order to the development of its vast resources. It may be that when our mechanics and laborers have experienced the benefits of a protective system as long as the mechanics and laborers of England have done, it will be wise to modify it. This will be a question for posterity. It is for us to take heed to ourselves—to labor for the benefit of our own generation—taking care to be sure not to cast upon our children burthens which are properly ours. But I have been digressing, and must return to my intended line of remark.

The President denounces the tariff law of 1842 as unequal and unjust—operating injuriously to the interests of the country, by favoring the few at the expense of the many. Demagogues in all ages have one trick. Pisistratus or Polk, it is all the same. To incite the many against the few—the poor against the rich, has been alike the practice of the Athenian and American demagogue.—When the President speaks of the Tariff of 1842, as having been enacted for the benefit of "the favored classes and the wealthy few," at the expense of "the many who have been made tributary to them," he utters with scarcely a change of phrase the language used by his prototype more than two thousand years ago. Pisistratus talked of the wealthy classes, the oppression of the many by bad laws, enacted for the benefit of the favored few. But Mr. Speaker, the parallel between the Athenian Tyrant and the American President ends with the means by which they sought to acquire and maintain power. The former having deceived the people and made himself master of the government, was nevertheless just in his foreign, and municipal administration of the domestic policy of his country. But the truthful historian will not be able to say this much of Mr. Polk. He will have to record, that he obtained power by fraud, and exercised it without regard to wisdom or justice, either at home or abroad.

But, Mr. Speaker, is it true, as the President alleges, that the Tariff of 1842 was injurious to the interests of the country or any portion of it, or any class of its citizens? To decide this question we have but to look at the condition of the country previous to the act of 1842, and the change which took place immediately upon its passage.

On the 30th of June, previous to the passage of the act of 1842, the duties under the Compromise Act, went down to the bottom of the scale—and ceased to afford such protection to many of the branches of our domestic industry as was necessary to enable them to encounter the competition of the products of the ill paid labor of European countries. At that time, business of every kind was every where flourishing.

In Pennsylvania the fires on the hearths of an hundred furnaces had gone out; the hammers were ceasing to resound on the anvils of our forges; the hum of the spindles in the cotton and woolen factories of New England was dying into silence; the hands of thousands of men and women were idle, because they could find nothing to do; and the industry of the country, of all kinds, was gradually perishing in an unequal struggle with a foreign competitor. Nor was the credit of the Government, at this period, in any better condition than the prosperity of the country. Both had gone down together. The National Treasury was empty; without means to defray the ordinary expenses from day to day. The engagements of the Government with its creditors remained unredeemed, and its faith and ability became objects of suspicion at home and abroad. In July, 1841, Congress authorized a loan of \$12,000,000, and the appointment of an agent to negotiate it. In pursuance of the law authorizing the loan, certificates of stock bearing an interest of six per cent. were issued, and an unavailing effort made to sell them in Boston, New York, and the other great stock markets of the country. No sale could be effected at home; and the agent was sent abroad to hawk and peddle the bonds of his Government in the money markets of Europe. But it prevailed in the times of the Commonwealth; and has been pursued by the ministers of her constitutional Kings, until the skill of her artisans and the perfection of her fabrics, (many of them at least,) are unequalled in the world which they are intended to supply.

This policy has helped to make her what she is. It created and cherished her manufactures; these became auxiliary to commerce—commerce built and supported her Navy—her Navy has made her the mistress of the seas, and the sovereign of an empire such as the world has never seen till now. And now after three hundred years of protection, when she has distanced all competition, and has, for her own benefit, reduced the duties upon bread stuffs, and a little relaxed her restrictive policy in other respects, our President recommends to us to follow her example, and abandon the American system of protection to our own manufactures, yet comparatively in their infancy! What parallel is there between the condition of the two countries, that one should follow the example of the other? The population of England is dense—the wages of labor low, so low that misery and destitution are the inevitable inheritance of a considerable portion of her laboring classes. England, therefore, dreads no competition. She need not; her skill and the lowness of the wages of labor are ample protection to her industry. But such is not the case here. Here wages are high, and skill not yet mature. We need protection—our mechanics and laborers need it—the country needs it, in order to the development of its vast resources. It may be that when our mechanics and laborers have experienced the benefits of a protective system as long as the mechanics and laborers of England have done, it will be wise to modify it. This will be a question for posterity. It is for us to take heed to ourselves—to labor for the benefit of our own generation—taking care to be sure not to cast upon our children burthens which are properly ours. But I have been digressing, and must return to my intended line of remark.

Mr. Speaker, such as I have been attempting to describe was the condition of the country at the passage of the Tariff law of 1842. And what effect, allow me to ask, did this act produce upon the country? Confidence between man and man, and between the people and the Government was restored. Commerce which the loss of confidence had greatly affected, and industry which foreign competition had almost destroyed, were revived.

New furnaces, forges, cotton factories, woolen factories, &c. were erected. Old ones were re-established; and mechanics and laborers of all kinds, finding their employments the objects of the care and protection of government, pursued

of 1846, on these and many other articles (for I refer to these in particular only for the sake of illustration) are inadequate to the protection of those engaged in producing them; and the consequence will be, as I have already stated, that the foreign article will supplant the domestic article, and drive our own mechanics from their employments, or reduce them to the condition of the laboring classes of the old world.

It is true that our mechanics by persevering industry may still acquire the means of a scanty subsistence—as much food as will allay the cravings of hunger, and as much coarse raiment as will hide their nakedness. But the competence, and the comforts which competence secured, they can no longer enjoy. Are they prepared, do you suppose, Mr. Speaker, to forego the conveniences and comforts which protection afforded them?

Will it satisfy them, that by unremittant toil they can keep famine from their doors, and put upon their own, and the backs of their wives and children, a little, hardly decent clothing? No sir; the American mechanic deserves more than this. He has been accustomed to better

protection, afforded him abundant and good food, sufficient and decent raiment: and besides this, with the means to educate his children. Is he to give up his hopes for the future, and narrow his desires to the morsel of daily bread with which to feed himself and his family?—

Must he forget, or remember with bitter grief, that his children have minds to improve and destinies to be shaped by education, the means of which, the policy of his government has placed beyond his reach? Must he look on and see the path to power and fame, which the true genius of his country intended should be open to all, closed against his children? Is it not a cruel policy that smothers the

hopes of a parent, and fastens to the earth the minds of his children with the chains of poverty? Yet this is the policy which the present administration has adopted, and to which it is determined to adhere.

Mr. Speaker, for a moment let us reverse the picture and look at the mechanic as the object of the care and protection of his Government. He has employment; his employment is profitable; it surrounds him with comforts; it makes him independent, and enables him to qualify his children for the duties of citizens and the highest honors of the Republic. Education removes from their path the only barrier to fame and power; for in this country nothing but ignorance, and vice of which it is the parent, can resist the energy to which it gives impulse and direction. How many instances do our short annals furnish of men who have started from the lowest level of society and attained the greatest eminence in power, and the highest place in the affections of their countrymen?—

And when such are mentioned, how instinctively do we turn in thought to him, who though not highest in official station, is still first in the hearts of the good, the generous, and wise of the land? Need I say, that I refer to HENRY CLAY? He, Mr. Speaker, was not the child of affluence. He was born to no inheritance but the genius with which his Creator had endowed him. To the perfection of his fame, of what importance is it that he is not the President? The system of slander and detraction, which for a moment triumphed over truth cannot obscure it. Posterity will take care of it. It will regard him as a public benefactor. It will inscribe his name side by side with the names of earth's good and noble;—and when in after ages and in some far distant land, some son of the soil which he once trod, shall be interrogated about his country and what she possessed worthy of remembrance—he will not point to her wide empire, her extensive commerce, her teeming population, her power, or her wealth, but to some such name as a prouder and nobler memorial of her greatness.

But, Mr. Speaker, this is a digression, from which I must return to President Polk and his assertion as to the effects of the Tariff of 1842 upon the agricultural, mechanical and commercial interests of the country. In his message he asserts, that those employed in agriculture, mechanical pursuits, commerce and navigation, were compelled by the Tariff of 1842 to contribute from their substance to swell the profits and overgrown wealth of the few engaged in manufactures.

Of the effects of that Act, as well as of its substitute, the act of 1846, upon the mechanical industry of the country I have already spoken. I shall now briefly enquire how it affected agricultural interests.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Accounts have been received at Philadelphia from Nuevitas, Cuba, which bring tidings of dreadful shipwrecks off that coast about the close of last month. The American ship Creole, from Europe, bound to New Orleans, with 150 passengers, was among the number lost—the captain and forty-two of the passengers having perished in attempting to gain the shore. Three other vessels whose names are unknown, are reported to have been wrecked, and all on board one of them supposed to have perished.

The Louisville Journal states that two coal boats which were going to New Orleans, were sunk in the storm of Wednesday night, four miles above Rockport, (Indiana,) on the Kentucky shore, and that of thirteen men on board five lost their lives. Two of them were frozen to death and three drowned. The eight survivors saved themselves by climbing on trees and remaining there until they were rescued by persons on shore in the morning.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune states, that among the recent arrivals at Washington, is Senor Atocha, who, it is said, was instrumental in procuring from the President the permission for Santa Anna to pass through the blocking squadron, and to take command of the Mexican army operating against the forces of the United States.

The sword of Washington in Mexico.—One of the lieutenants of the Jesselton county volunteers, which has been mustered into the U. States service from Virginia, is Lawrence B. Washington. He is a descendant of General Washington, and, as we are told by the Richmond Enquirer, wears the sword of his great ancestor.

Santa Anna had but a majority of two votes as President of Mexico.

## LATEST FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

OFFICIAL—From the Washington Union.

Despatches have been received from General Taylor, dated the 22d December, near Monterey, representing that he had left that place on the 15th, for Victoria, having previously put in motion the troops destined for that point. At Monterey a junction was effected on the 17th with the 2d infantry and 2d Tennessee regiment of foot from Camargo; and it was intended, with the whole force, (3,500 men,) to march on the 16th for Victoria. But, on the evening of his arrival at Monterey, a despatch arrived from Gen. Worth, commanding at Saltillo, with the intelligence that Santa Anna designed to take advantage of the division of force towards Victoria, and, by a rapid movement, to strike a heavy blow at Saltillo; and, if successful, then at General Wool's force at Parras. Under these circumstances, and with no means of judging how far this information might be well founded, the General returned to Monterey with the regular force, in order to be in position to reinforce Saltillo if necessary. The volunteers under General Quitman, reinforced by a field-battery, were ordered to continue their march and effect a junction with General Patterson, at Victoria, while General Taylor returned to Monterey with Gen. Twigg's division, now increased by the 2d infantry.

In the meantime, General Butler and General Wool, being advised by General Worth of a probable attack upon his position, moved rapidly to join him with all the available force at Parras and Monterey, while orders were despatched by General Butler to hasten up troops from the rear. The latter General proceeded in person to Saltillo, and assumed the command, agreeably to instructions which had been given by General Taylor before his departure, to meet a case like this.

General Taylor had proceeded beyond Monterey, on his way to Saltillo, when he was met on the 20th by a despatch from the post, announcing the early arrival of General Wool's column, and also that the expected concentration and movement of the Mexican troops upon that position had not taken place; indeed, that their advanced posts had rather been withdrawn. Deeming the force there, and soon to be at Saltillo, quite sufficient to repel any demonstration at this season from San Luis Potosi, General Taylor did not think it worth while to throw forward General Twigg's division to that place, and, after resting it a day, designed putting it again in march for Victoria, to which point he was to proceed himself.

General Patterson was supposed to be then well on his march from Matamoras to Victoria, when his division, except the Alabama rangers, (in garrison at Tampico,) will be brought together. With a force holding in observation the passes of Tula, the garrison at Tampico may be reduced with advantage to the service.

*Yankee Girls at Saltillo.*—When Gen. Worth's command was approaching Saltillo, and were about three miles distant from the city, four young women, habited in American dress, were seen standing by the road side. Curiosity ran high to know who they were, and they received many a gallant salute as the troops passed them. At last an officer rode up to see who they were. They informed him that they were from New Jersey, and engaged in superintending the female operatives in a cotton and woolen factory hard by, and expressed, in the course of their conversation, a desire to hear again the old *National Air of Yankee Doodle*.

*An Incident of the Flood.*—During the recent flood at Dayton, Ohio, says the Transcript, a house in the western part of the city was deserted by its inmates. Upon returning to his house after the water had somewhat subsided, the owner discovered that a big live grunter had taken possession of his leather-bed and was snoozing away at a fine rate. He seemed exceedingly averse to leave his warm nest.

JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE has gladdened the heart of many a mother, who had expected soon to follow her child to the grave, but found it restored to life and rosy health by this celebrated specific. It expels worms without irritating the coats of the stomach and bowels, and combines the virtues of a tonic, with those of an alternative. Neither the Vermifuge nor the Expectorant has a rival in the whole range of the materia medica, for diseases to which each is adapted.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

The Moxx is always returned, if JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE does not produce the most decided benefit in Chocties, Sick Headache, Gaping Pains, Diarrhea, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels.

For sale at No. 6 South Third St., Philadelphia.

*It NEVER FAILS.*—The American Hair Dye never fails, when used as directed, to change the hair from any other color, to a beautiful auburn or jet black. Sold at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

*Piles.*—Half the cases of Piles are caused by the irritation of small worms JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE cures all such cases by removing the worms, and imparting a healthy tone to the bowels. For sale at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

*Astraea, or Putritis.*—Astraea, or Putritis is caused by a lozenge of the phlegm or mucus in the air-cells, which obstructs the passage of the air through the wind tubes. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT removes the obstruction with the greatest facility, and cures the disease at once. It is prepared at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Baechler, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jan 25.



## Poetry.

## "HOPE ON—HOPE EVER."

When troubles come, as come they will,  
Affliction's cup with woe to fill.  
Yield not to gloomy thoughts that kill,  
Never, never.

There's not a cloud obscures the sky,  
There's not a breeze that passes by,  
But wafers this gentle message night—

"Hope on—Hope ever."

Though rough the way, and great the fears,  
In passing through this "valley of tears,"  
There is a voice that ever cheers  
Ever, yes ever.

"Tis heard in Nature all around—  
It comes from out the depths profound—  
And even in our hearts 'tis found—

"Hope on—Hope ever."

Then yield thee not to dark despair,  
Thou'rt frowns should meet ev'ry where,  
And friends who were should cease to care,  
Now and forever.

Being what should be most desired,  
Bearing a soul for freedom fired,  
Beating a heart with truth inspired,  
"Hope on—Hope ever."

## A MITE FOR THE POOR.

Think of the wretched room,  
Of the embers burning low,  
Think of the scanty garb,  
Of the child of want and woe,  
Yea, whose bright cup of life,  
With wealth is running o'er,  
Think of your brother man—  
Relieve him from your store.

If the widow's humble mite  
Received the Saviour's praise,  
Shall not your gifts be blest?  
In these our later days?  
Ave! every deed of love?

Is a bright and sparkling gem,  
To be wreathed by angel hands  
In our heavenly diadem.

## The Old World.

## Correspondence of the "Adams Sentinel."

London, Aug. 1846.

London—Tired of it—Its noise, &c.—"The World's Convention"—Historical Associations—Parks, Palaces, Public Places, &c.—Umbrellas—English Pronunciation—Love of Money, &c. &c.

Mr. Editor:—One soon becomes tired of London. I have been here but a little more than a week, and yet I would be glad to be out of it, and shall go in a very short time. After you have seen the great public places, such as the Tower—Abbey—Museum, &c. which belong as much to the world as to London, you soon become fatigued with the noise and excitement. I think, when I leave London, I shall not visit any more large towns, but confine my travels to the country among the old Churches and Castles. There is much more pleasure, and to one who is not in good health, a great deal more benefit, in roaming through the country enjoying the fine air, than there is in being cooped up in London, amid so much smoke and din. They tell me that London is dull now, that all the people have left for their country seats and watering places; if this is so, deliver me from London when it is full. It is enough to craze one's brain now to walk down one of the omnibus routes, and if it is much worse at any other time, I can not imagine how the people walk in the street at all.

In consequence of a meeting which was held about a week ago in London, called "The World's Convention," there are a great many Americans here now. At one of the sessions of the Convention, which was held a few days ago, at "Exeter Hall," among other speakers were the Rev. Drs. Schmucker, Peck, and Parton of our country. What the object of the Convention is, I do not know, though I believe it is for the purpose of forming some kind of alliance or union among Protestants. It is very respectfully attended, and there appear to be delegates from a great many different countries.

As far as I have had opportunity of judging, I still like the English character very much. The English people differ very much from Americans, indeed the countries are alike only in language. The Englishmen are generally bluff, hearty, hale, rosy-cheeked and healthy looking. I refer, principally, to the working men, and their whole appearance is summed up in the word "John Bull."

In their language and intercourse, they are straight-forward, they never "guess" or "reckon," as the Yankees do, it is "yes" or "no," and what they mean, they say, and what they say, they mean.

But, generally speaking, they are less intelligent than the same class of Americans. They do not read newspapers as we do, there are no news-boys in London, no crying of newspapers, and it is very difficult to procure one without going into a coffee-house. Consequently, they are not acquainted with what is transpiring in the world around.

Of course London is rich in historical associations. The old Temple in which the Knights of St. John met, (in the middle ages) was pointed out to me; and in walking down Fleet street and Gray's Inn Lane and Drury Lane, I pass almost every day the houses in which Johnson, and Garrick, and Goldsmith, and Burke lived. The meeting-house in which Dr. Adam Clark was accustomed to preach, I also passed a few days ago, and also the place where the scaffold was erected in front of Whitehall, upon which Charles the I. was murdered. Old Bailey, in Newgate, which has seen so many prisoners and executions, is still standing in gloomy majesty. The walls are black with age.

There are scattered through London more than 100 Parks and Squares. They add very much to the beauty of the City. It is so refreshing after you have jostled your way through crowds for miles, until you have fatigued yourself, to go into one of these and sit down, to enjoy the fresh breezes that are always blowing there. St. James' is one of the finest, it is near one of the Queen's palaces, and the residence of the Queen Dowager. There is a fine pond of water running in it, filled with aquatic fowl of all descriptions, and like the squares of Philadelphia, they are great resorts for all classes of people, but they are different in one respect, they seem to be filled with soldiers, who promenade the walks continually, to prevent injury being done to the proper

ty. Hyde Park is the most celebrated. In many of them are monuments and statues of distinguished men, and also cannon and other trophies taken from enemies. The Duke of Wellington appears to be a great favorite, as there are statues of him at many of the public places. The Houses of Parliament have just adjourned, so that I will not be able to see any of the distinguished men of England. The Queen and Prince Albert are on a pleasure tour in the southern part of the Kingdom, they were at Portsmouth on the very day we passed in our ship, of course we did not know it at the time, or we would, no doubt, have anchored at that port instead of Dover.

Of the Palaces and Public buildings, of course, I cannot enter into a description, as they are so numerous. They are all handsome buildings, (except St. James' Palace, which no New York merchant of any wealth would live in) and built upon a scale of vastness that surpasses anything in America. Buckingham Palace is peculiarly grand, as also Somers House, which lies upon the river, and was built from the spoils of the monasteries. The Bank, and Mint, and Exchange, and Post Office, are noble buildings, they defy all description, at least in the few pages of a letter. The Post Office system of London is an immense contrivance, and yet so regular and systematic that it moves like machinery. London is a world in itself. The art and ingenuity and power of man, nobody can form an idea of until they have seen London. Go where you will, within the twenty square miles of London, and you will find the people as busy as bees, and the city like a disturbed bee-hive.

It would strike a stranger as curious, to see the people of London carrying umbrellas under their arms continually, no one scarcely goes without one, even in the finest weather, for a sunny morning is no guarantee against a rainy noon and a dismal evening. Prof. Espy would say that the continual smoke of their thousands of chimneys is constantly forming clouds, this may be so, at all events, I know that it is always cloudy.

My first impression of English character, that the people are open, and honest, and kind, has not only not worn off, but is strengthening by every day's intercourse. Some of them have queer ideas of localities in the United States. In conversation the other day with one, he asked me what part of the Union I was from. I told him Maryland, and he replied, with a knowing look, "Ah, that is in Massachusetts!" I was very much inclined to laugh.

Another thing which strikes an American traveler, is the entire absence of negroes. Since my stay in London, among the hundreds of thousands of people that I have seen and met, I never saw but one negro, and he was in (what to an American would seem) strange place. He was seated, with a white cravat, and preacher-looking countenance, upon the speaker's platform at Exeter Hall, right in the midst of all the learned Doctors and Esquires and Chief Justices. It was almost laughable.

The people of London have a curious way of pronouncing some of their principal places and streets. For Thames, they say Tems, for Pall Mall, they say Pell Mell, they pronounce Brummingham, as if it spelt Brummingham, for Holborn, they say Hoborn, and hundreds of others that sound strange to an American ear.

There are, of course, many things of interest to be seen in London, but for the most trifling and unimportant, as well as the great and striking, for the most sacred, as well as common, the sight-seer must pay and pay well. The English may ridicule the Yankees as they please about their love of money, and their "dollarship," but they have need to look at home before they can curse. If they differ in any thing in reference to money-loving, it is in the amount. The Americans may perhaps worship "the dollar," but this is certainly more respectable than shilling-worship or penny-adoration. The visitor of Westminster Abbey, whilst filling his soul in the contemplation of all that is grand and magnificent, is liable to have his feelings brought down to earth by being reminded that there is a sumpence to pay. And as he ascends the steps of St. Paul's, with his hand, almost fearing to approach so reverent and holy a spot, his reverential feelings are suddenly disturbed by a gruff voice, "tuppence if you please, sir." A shilling is the only "open sesame" to the sights of England. I do not object to money being paid to see Museums and Painting Galleries, &c. this is right enough, all the world over, but the idea of making Holy Sanctuaries, and time-honored Temples, places of public show for money, is revolting to our best feelings.

This is most likely the last letter that I shall write from London, as I intend leaving it very soon. There are, of course, ten thousand other places that I might have referred to, but one can not expect in a week to see all that is interesting in a city so full of curiosities. The Markets, and Churches, and the Tunnel, and Bridges, and Shipping, might have each afforded themes for letters, but there is scarcely any necessity to extend my communications from London any more. I cannot say where my next will be from, perhaps Windsor or Oxford, as I shall visit them both within a few days.

Q. C. X.

## THE DYING BED.

There is no place on earth like a dying-bed. There is no hour in man's brief journey across this world, like a dying hour; so solemn, so impressive, and so full of dread interest to each individual when he arrives at that place, and feels that his hour has come. Then the soul makes a pause. She looks back upon a receding world, and onward into a dark, unfathomed eternity. There is no retreat. The hour of exchanging worlds has come. To have then a good hope of pardon, and of Heaven, how blessed and invaluable! To have no hope then, when flesh and heart fail, and all mortalities are about to be surrendered, and to die in despair, how dreadful beyond imagination to conceive!—To avoid it is worth a whole life of ceaseless efforts and prayer.

## Miscellaneous.

Effects of the absence of the Sun and Air.—Dr. Moore, the eloquent and amiable author of "The use of the body in relation to the Mind," says:

A Tadpole confined in darkness would never become a frog, and an infant being deprived of heaven's free light, will only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead of a beauteous and reasonable thing.—Hence, in the deep, dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss Valais, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the traveller. It is a strange and melancholy idiocy. Many citizens are incapable of any articulate speech—some are deaf, some are blind, some labor under all the privations, and all are misspent in almost every part of the body.—I believe there is, in all places, a marked difference in the healthiness of houses, according to their aspect with regard to the sun, and that those are decidedly the healthiest, *ceteris paribus*, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to direct light. It is a well known fact that epidemics attack the inhabitants of the shady side of the street, and totally except those on the other side—and even in epidemics, such as ague, the morbid influence is often partial in its action.—*Mich Jour.*

A Lawyer's report of a Battle.—A dinner was given on New-year's eve by the citizens of Cincinnati, to Col. Mitchell and Adjutant Armstrong, of the Ohio volunteers, on their return home, from the army at Monterey, where both were severely wounded. Among the other good things said and sung on the occasion, was the following, drawn up by Benjamin J. Fessenden, Esq. —

United States Regulars and Volunteers vs. City of Monterey.—This was an action in the case, to recover damages for breach of treaty contract. Declaration, 1st count, special, reciting contract, breach, &c. to which were added the "money" counts. Defendant pleads in law "Mexican batteries and fortresses." Plaintiffs reply Anglo-Saxon pluck and resolution; and resolution; upon this issue taken, and cause submitted.

Generals Taylor and Worth, for plaintiffs. For Defendant, Mr. Ampudia.

The cause was argued on both sides with great force and considerable feeling, but the arguments of the plaintiffs' counsel, derived from and based upon maxims and principles of the *cannon* law, which were made to bear upon the case, were peculiarly convincing.

Court find for plaintiffs on issue made, "That Mexican batteries are no bar to the Anglo-Saxon pluck and resolution." Judgment for plaintiffs. By consent of parties, stay of execution for eight weeks.

A Good One.—Hon. Andrew Stewart, a distinguished member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has recently paid a visit to Lowell. He relates in a letter to the Union (Pa.) Democrat, the following anecdote:—

In looking over the pay roll or book, which I accidentally picked up from the table, I found on twenty-seven consecutive pages, containing eight hundred signatures, nearly all girls, but a single one that made a mark or X, all written in a good and many of them in a most elegant hand. The clerk observed to me that Lord Morpeth, when on a visit to this country some years ago, happened to be present on pay day, and with some surprise inquired, "What! do your operatives write?" "Certainly, sir," said the clerk, "the Americans all write."—Directly there came in a man who made his mark. "Ah!" said his lordship with a smile, "I thought you said all wrote."

"All Americans, your lordship—this was an Englishman." Whereupon his lordship grinned ghastly smile.

A Good Joke.—On the evening before Thanksgiving day, a Cincinnati auction merchant, of unimpeachable standing, sat in his parlor, chatting with his wife. He had been promised a fine fat turkey, for dinner next day, and was awaiting its arrival. The door-bell at length rang, and the gentleman ran down to the street door, picked up a basket, and returned to his wife, saying, "Here, dear, is the turkey, basket and all!" The lady made preparations for the disposition of the turkey for the night, and raised the covering, when to her astonished eyes, appeared an interesting infant of an hour! Before fainting, she had only breath to say, "Dear, if you call that a fine fat turkey, you can cook it yourself, and what they mean, they say, and what they say, they mean.

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The Millennium.—A jolly Jack Tar having strayed into a show at a fair, to have a look at the wild beasts, was much struck at the sight of a lion and tiger in the same den. "Why, Jack," said he to a messmate, who was chewing a quid in silent amazement, "I shouldn't wonder if next year they were to carry about a sailor and a marine living peacefully together!" "Ah," said his companion, "or a man and wife!"

Murdered Life in Michigan.—We learn from the Ypsilanti Sentinel that no less than twenty-two cases of divorce have been decreed in Washtenaw county during the past year.

## REMARKABLE SEIZURE OF A SUPPORTED BURGLAR.

Thrilling Scene.—A gentleman living in the western part of the city experienced a truly exciting event, and became suddenly and unexpectedly the hero of a startling scene the other night.—He had retired to bed at his usual hour, his wife being sick, and fortunately, as it seems, under the necessity of taking medicine during the night, which, with a lamp, match-box, &c., were placed upon a small table near the bed. At about 2 o'clock, as it afterwards proved, his wife awoke and discovered that the lamp was out; and wishing for her medicine, awoke her husband, requesting him to reach to the table and hand it to her.—He was, it seems, lying upon his left side, and the table directly before his face; accordingly extending his right hand to feel for the bottle, he placed it upon the hand of a man upon the table. With admirable presence of mind, he instantly tightened his grasp, and firmly holding on, at once cried out, "There's a man in the room!" His wife screamed, and cried aloud for assistance upon others in the house, unwilling to move; while her husband, feeling the risk of moving from his first position, and unable to turn so as to get at a loaded pistol beneath his pillow, shrewdly enough, however, exclaimed sternly to the man, "If you dare to move, I'll blow your brains out."

The noise occasioned by such an occurrence, with the crying and screaming of one or two children in the room, who had been woken up by it, soon brought in two or three of the other members of the household, with lights, when our excellent friend was discovered holding in the like grip of his right—his own good left hand! Under the intercepted circulation caused by the pressure of his hand, stretched out upon the table, the unforseen cause of this frightful scene, was just coming to itself, the grip of the other hand almost starting the blood from the tips of the imprisoned fingers. The supposed burglar was released instantaneously, and our worthy friend, with his daring and presence of mind, at a marvellous discount, slid under the blankets to enjoy his laugh by himself.—*Baltimore Sun.*

"Rather Cool."—A countryman took his seat at a hotel table opposite a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing the wine to be common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it, with the other gentleman's glass. "That's cool!" exclaimed the owner of the wine indignantly. "Yes," replied the other, "I should think there was ice in it!"

Yankee Enterprise.—The schooner Indiana, of only eighty-seven tons burden, cleared at Boston on Saturday for a trading voyage to the west coast of Central America, (California.) Among other articles composing her cargo are forty-eight Yankee clocks.

The Biggest Steer Yet.—Daniel Wunder killed a steer for new year's six

years old, raised by William Gill, near Circleville, Ohio, which weighed on foot,

3,660 lbs. The neuter weighed 2,684 lbs., which is said by the Cincinnati Chronicle to be 295 lbs. heavier than any other steer on record.

Only think of it.—An unknown man

was found at midnight, dead drunk, among some casks on the pier, foot of Peck Slip, New York, and lying upon his body were three little girls.

The children had found their father in this sad plight, and, instead of leaving him to his fate, were watching over him, weeping as if their little hearts were broken, and shivering under the influence of a cold night wind. When the motherless children were discovered, the youngest was in a deep sleep, with his soft pale cheek lying on the bloated breast of his father!

Singular Death.—Mr. Aime Guillet, of New Orleans, was bitten by a dog,

which could not be found, and consequently no one knew whether he was mad or not. Mr. Guillet imagined that the animal had the hydrophobia, and all the ingenuity and care of his friends availed not to drive the idea from his mind. The dreadful apprehension of approaching madness haunted him night and day, and kept him in a state of inexpressible terror, under which his bodily frame, not very robust before, began to languish. A disease called the false pleurisy, supervened, and with the sickness created by an imaginary ill, carried him off. Mr. Guillet was of advanced age, a Frenchman by birth, a soldier of Napoleon, and formerly a member of the State Legislature of Louisiana.

The accounts of death from starvation in Ireland are most sickening.

Nearly a column of a London paper is occupied

with statements of this end to individual misery.

"Died for want of food"—

"died of starvation"—"died from utter destitution"—these are verdict

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the late residence of FREDERICK SHULL, deceased, in Tyrone township, Adams county.

On Tuesday the 2d of February next, the following Personal Property of said deceased, to wit:

3 Working Horses, one of which is a Stallion, 2 Cots, one two years old, the other three, 6 Milch Cows, 2 Calves, 7 Sheep, 2 Breeding Sows, 1 broad-bread Wagon, 1 Plantation Wagon, 1 one-horse Wagon, 1 Dray Wagon and Harness, Horse-gears and Chains, 4 ten-plate Stoves and Pipe, 1 Cooking-stove and Pipe and Ware, Kettles, Pots and Pans, 2 Clocks, 5 Tables, 1 Bureau, 3 Dressers, 1 Desk, Bedsteads and Bedding, 3 Chests, 1 Wool wheel and Spinning-wheel, 1 Weaver's Loom, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel-Plough, 1 Screen, 1 Winnowing-mill, Leather, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Wheat by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Smoked Meat, Lard and Tallow, together with a great variety of

## Household &amp; Kitchen Furniture.

Also, at the same time,

1 Share of Stock in the Bank of Gettysburg.

11 Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, and continue until all is sold.

11 Attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOHN SHULL, *Adm'r.*

DAVID SHULL, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 11.

N. B. The Farm of said deceased will be RENTED on said day, by the Heirs, to the highest bidder, for one year.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber, desiring to settle up his books, hereby gives notice to those indebted to him by note or book account, that if settlement of their respective dues be not made before the 15th of January, inst., their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

GEORGE WAMPLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 11. 31

## LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN BRUGH, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Emmitsburg, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle with DANIEL COMFORT, residing in said township, and who is properly authorized to receive the same, on or before the 1st day of February next, as after that time suits will be brought without respect to persons—and those who have claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

EMANUEL BRUGH, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 11. 61

## NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Shull, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of FREDERICK SHULL, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Straban township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SHULL, *Adm'r.*

DAVID SHULL, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 11. 61

## NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of HENRY WALTER, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB G. WALTER,

*Adm'r. de bonis non.*

Jan. 4. 61

## NOTICE.

Estate of George Loy, sen. deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE LOY, sen. late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE LOY, Jr. *Adm'r.*

Dec. 7. 61

## STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, 1½ miles west of Fairfield, about the last of November, a RED COW, short tail, with some white on the belly, about 8 years old, and a BRINDLE HEIFER, with some white in the forehead, about 3 years old. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY MARTIN.

Dec. 26. 61

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The Two Story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Chambersburg street, and now occupied by Daniel Gilbert, will be sold at Private Sale.

The owner of the said House, the Rev. Samuel Giulius, has for some time removed from Gettysburg, and therefore is desirous of selling it, and for that purpose has constituted E. B. BUEHLER his Agent.

The Terms will be made to suit the purchaser, if possible.

E. B. BUEHLER, *Agent.*

Sept. 21. 61

## WALTER &amp; CO.

FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE Commission Merchants,

No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St.,

BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

11 Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

J. Landstreet & Son,

T. Jones & Co.,

W. & S. Wyman,

T. Cross, Esq. Cashier,

Lot, Ensey & Co.,

Slinghoff & Devries,

July 27.

6m

## IN THE MATTER

Of the intended application of NICHOLAS MORITZ, to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, for License to keep a Tavern in Freedom Township.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Freedom township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with NICHOLAS MORITZ, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Abraham Waybright, Joshua Brown, B. C. Zumbro, Jacob Myers, Francis Fisher, Daniel Sheetz, Dennis McFadden, Samuel S. McNair, George W. Mills, David Roth, Jacob Brown, Joseph Hoffman, Jan. 11.

31

## DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL, *Dental Surgeon.*

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

11 Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

11 Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

## NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Mathias, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of the public patronage.

11 They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

11

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burton Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 0000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

11 All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 305 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT,

York, April 20.

11

TO THE LADIES.

A handsome assortment of Bonnet RIBBONS, Ladies' Silk and Velvet SCARFS, Super Grass Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, can be seen at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 9.

11

THE LADIES

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine

my stock of CLOAKINGS, ALPACAS,

CASHMERE, MOUSLINE DE LAINES,

SHADED and PLAIN MERINOES, HAWLS,

GREEN BARGE, RIBBONS, and a variety of

FANCY Goods.

R. W. M'SHERRY.

Nov. 2.

11

MUSLINS.

BROWN and White Muslins unusually low

Canton Flannels, all colors, very cheap

superior Doe-skin and Bleached C. Flannels at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

11

PRODUCE.

THE highest price will be given for Dried

PEACHES, APPLES, FLAX-SEED,

TIMOTHY-SEED, and SHELL-BARKS, at

R. W. M'SHERRY'S.

Nov. 2.

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